



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 18, 1920.
THE MONTREAL CONVENTION
REMEDIES FOR H. C. L.
THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM
BETTER EDUCATION
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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building, headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10587—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stenographers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Fallors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 539 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangos Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 36—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 20

The Montreal Convention

By holding its fortieth annual convention in Montreal, Canada, the American Federation of Labor emphasizes the North American continent aspect of the trade union movement. The meeting is the first held in a Dominion of Canada city since the Toronto convention, in 1909.

The convention is marked by a large delegate attendance and a fine spirit of solidarity.

As a working basis for the convention the executive council has submitted a lengthy report in which is treated all of the major questions of interest to the wage workers. The list includes attempts to pass sedition and "can't-strike" laws, the high cost of living and profiteering and their remedies, education, child labor, co-operation, railroad legislation, the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and a large number of other issues.

The report includes much historical data in reference to the international trade union movement, relations and conferences. On the question of Mexico it is stated that the danger of intervention by the United States will never be removed entirely while the organized exploiters of Mexico's natural resources and land values conduct an organized propaganda, regardless of its effect upon international peace.

The convention is informed that there is a growing solidarity in support of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan policy and a "constantly diminishing desire to experiment with political theories not in accord with that policy."

"There has never been a greater spirit of unity, nor has there ever been a higher enthusiasm nor a greater determination to achieve results," it is stated.

"We stand at the parting of the ways. Only the determination of the working people of the United States, supporting the non-partisan policy of the American Federation of Labor, can save the nation from pursuing the road toward reaction."

It is declared that the dangers hidden in the labor provisions of the railroad bill are such that every effort should be made to have it repealed. The law is declared to have "surreptitiously provided for compulsory arbitration," and the executive council calls attention to a telegram sent to a number of railroad managers by one of their confidential attorneys, who advised managers while the railroad bill was in conference that the provisions now in would be more effective than a frank anti-strike clause, as the present plan provides for the injunction method, while an anti-strike clause would be less effective "because it would be harder to convict a union man before a jury."

The United States Senate is called upon to ratify the peace treaty "without any reservations which would tend to injure the effectiveness of the covenant of the League of Nations."

The injunction method against mine workers is declared to show the vital necessity for the defeat of those office holders who have proven their enmity to the great masses of the working people and have failed to comprehend the welfare of the republic.

The question of the high cost of living and profiteering is treated at length and a complete program is offered to remedy these evils. These recommendations include direct buying from the producer by the government and distribution of

same through retailers; tax on war wealth; co-operation; government control of credit; deflation of currency and credits; reports by Department of labor on cost of manufacture of staple articles which form the basis of calculation in fixing the cost of living; political action on a non-partisan basis.

A strong protest is registered against low wages paid to the large number of workers employed directly or indirectly by the public. These employees are either poorly organized or not organized at all and have been driven to the point of desperation by their economic conditions. Among these are school teachers, nurses in hospitals, various kinds of clerical workers and technical and semi-technical workers.

In referring to the recent steel strike, the executive council says: "Terroristic methods were early injected into the situation by the employers and by municipal and county officials, who sought by every means at their command to make impossible the work of organization. The right of free speech and free assemblage was abrogated by officials in many places." During this strike the first labor mass meeting was held in Homestead, Pa., in 27 years. At this meeting organizers reported that it was necessary to pass a line of 150 gunmen before they reached the hall.

It is stated that during the past year there has been an increasingly harmonious relation with organized farmers and an increasing understanding of their mutual interest in the great problems confronting the nation.

Under the caption "Political Prisoners," it is stated that sentences were imposed that were easily justified in times of national peril, but have lost their meaning with the return of peace.

"It is not democratic to inflict punishment for the mere sake of punishing," it is stated. "Despicable as was the conduct of many of those still imprisoned, we shall not build well for our republic if we allow ourselves to build upon resentment. We believe the welfare of our country and the nobility of our institutions call upon us to urge the release of those political prisoners held for the expression of views and whose detention has already satisfied the ends of justice and the safety of our republic."

In its concluding paragraph, the report says:

"We call upon the movement to be vigilant in defense of the principles of liberty, freedom and justice, to increase its strength everywhere and to face every task with confidence, fortified in the consciousness that the struggle for humanity and the rights of humanity must triumph over all obstacles. Now for the five million mark!"

REMEDIES FOR H. C. L.

With the declaration that it is "the only program of remedy that has been placed before the nation," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor submitted this high-cost-of-living solution to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"1. We demand that the government be authorized to buy standard commodities direct from producers and that these commodities be distributed through regular retail channels at a retail price to be fixed by the government.

"We demand that this power be made use of as a corrective for profiteering and we call attention to the fact that the government has established

a precedent for such action in its sales of surplus war supplies.

"2. We demand the Federal government, through the Internal Revenue Department, ascertain the amount of excessive war profits extorted from the American people during the years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, and that these excessive war profits be taken through its taxing power by the Federal government and applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt of the government and to the partial retirement of Liberty bonds at par in order that the existing inflated structure of currency and credit may be reduced and that the government may carry out its sacred obligation to the people to maintain its liberty and Victory bonds at par.

"3. Co-operation should be encouraged as an effective means of curbing profiteering. To stimulate rapid development of co-operatives the Federal Farm Loan Act should be extended so as to give credit to all properly organized co-operatives, just as credit is now given to individual farmers. Co-operation is no less vital and worthy of support than are the railroads, which were given hundreds of millions of dollars and an area of land equal to New England to facilitate their establishment. There should be legal enactment to protect co-operatives against discrimination by manufacturers and wholesalers.

"4. Control of credit capital by those whose chief interest is the cumulation of profits results inevitably in the open door for profiteering. We repeat and emphasize the demand of organized labor that control of credit capital be taken from the hands of private financiers and placed in the hands of a public agency to be administered by voluntary and co-operative methods.

"5. We urge that the United States Department of Labor compile and issue monthly statements of the cost of manufacture of those staple articles which form the basis of calculation in fixing the cost of living.

"6. As a means of aiding these and other anti-profiteering measures the Federal Government should be authorized to establish permanent boards for the prompt investigation of profits and prices. All income and other tax returns should be available for inspection.

"We do not demand, nor do we desire, a precipitate collapse in prices generally, for in such a collapse there would be the greatest danger of a national calamity. The program we have here laid before the Nation is constructive and is practical. Because it is constructive and practical, because it contains measures native to American life and American thought, we urge and demand for it the immediate and effective consideration of the people and of the authorities of our country.

"The cost of living must go no higher. Wages must be advanced in every case to a point at which the American standard of living is secure. The life and the productive capacity of the great farming community, now stricken sorely, must be brought back to the richness that has marked it above the agriculture of all other nations. This will be possible only when the vicious forces that load the values of the farm with fictitious and fabulous profits have been curbed and made powerless.

"Finally we call attention to the vital fact that the present non-partisan political campaign of

the American Federation of Labor offers to the people everywhere an opportunity to enforce remedial measures with their ballots. The enemies of the workers are upon the platforms of the Nation seeking political preferment. Defeat them. Defeat enemies everywhere. Let righteous wrath and indignation find its expression in constructive effort and in the intelligent use of that greatest of democracy's weapons, the ballot. Press upon every candidate everywhere the wisdom of labor's constructive program. Defeat enemies. Elect friends. The national future is in the devoted keeping of the working people."

He—A real man is always willing to face the music.

She (significantly)—Yes, even the well-known march from "Lohengrin."—Boston Transcript.

Two Japs at the opening baseball game stood uncovered during the playing of "How Dry I Am," thinking it was the American national anthem.—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

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The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

Very clearly the trouble with so-called low prices was not low prices, but was "overproduction"; and this overproduction was simply that people were unable to buy with falling wages and lessening earnings the increasing quantities of product which the free lands and rising initiative were pouring into the market. This abundance was causing prices to fall; but along with it there was at work a force which was also causing wages and earnings to fall, and to fall more rapidly than prices fell; so that the people were being constantly and progressively weakened in their powers to buy. Had the wage line continuously risen while the price line fell, as it did from 1866 to 1871, or had it even remained static with the price line falling, there would have been no cry of overproduction for the consumptive abilities of the people would have increased as abundance increased. But the harmful force which was lowering the wage line was able to starve the people in the presence of increasing plenty, so that abundance became a curse, and caused its producers to cry out against it and to strive for scarcity.

When wages began to decline it meant that free land in the West was giving out. It meant that the free areas, not only of the arable parts of North America, but of the whole Western Hemisphere—for the great wave of distribution and free settlement was proceeding in both continents the same—that this was giving out; that the pace of the distribution in proportion to increase of population was being slackened by price being put upon land that was once free, and that Initiative was not able to so increase as to supply the place of free land in employing the people, wherefore Initiative would in time and in turn itself give out,—as we shall later see, if the destructive force in question be not abolished. People in the East were accumulating faster than the remaining free lands of the West could draw them off, faster than the rising industry could absorb them by giving them jobs. They were arriving from Europe, from everywhere, and many stopped in the cities and became competitors for jobs there.

Land Monopoly the Cause of Falling Wages With Declining Prices.

The reason why these willing hands drawn from abroad and accumulating at home could not find openings to engage in industry, whereby they might serve the general people and each other, whereby also their competition for the job, one with the other, lowered wages, was that as Initiative brought forth new and higher uses for land through depositing value upon it, such value with its lands was not moved to the higher uses, but was held at lower uses or at no use at all. And the reason it was so held was that the owners were waiting to be paid the price of the higher uses, meanwhile keeping it at the lower uses or at no use. Despite the fact that farm lands on the margin of cultivation in the East were depreciated in value by the competing low-priced products of the free land farms of the West, yet other lands were rising in value. The statistics of the time present curious evidences of this: In the State of Illinois wherein is the great industrial city of Chicago, the Bureau of Labor report for 1888 showed since 1880 large increases in the value of land in a few counties, the increase being confined to 25 counties; in 16 counties values were unchanged; while in 20 counties they had decreased, in one farming county as much as 33 per cent. Everywhere city lands were rising in value, as were lands containing deposits of iron and other minerals and timber, made desirable by the new uses.

And as these lands so rose in value, most of them not coming into use as they should have



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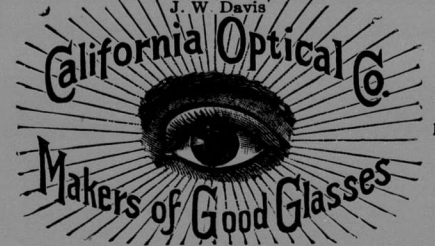
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done, their non-use held back industry against increasing population, making it difficult and impossible for the people to use them, whether as farm, forest, mine, factory site, store site, building site, or else, so that large numbers of the people were made unproductive, and were not able to buy the goods which new devices and methods were working up into cheap forms out of the cheap substances from the Western free lands. A clog therefore arose in consumption, and there ensued what was called "overproduction," being of goods which could not find sale—or consumption—goods which millions wanted to get and consume but could not. There followed wage cutting and cut-throat competition to make the goods even cheaper, whereby consumption might be effected. This produced labor revolt, and wages were by exertion of the unions pushed up. The free lands of the West became exhausted, yet population kept increasing with ever new people demanding land, to get which payment must needs be made where before there were free acres. This payment increased the prices of the products of the lands, which increased the prices of all products of the factories, and these in turn increased the prices of the lands, and so the "vicious circle" started and it will go on to the end, which is reduction of population, unless, as we have said, the harmful force be eradicated.

There could have been no lessening of wages had the lands been forced to the full use of their values concurrently as the values accreted upon them, for the new activities thereby engendered would have made labor continuously scarce, while the new product of such lands which would have tended ever lower in price as Initiative increased the power of cheaply producing it, would have increased the demand for labor to work it into other forms for consumption. But to thus force the land to its orderly use according to its newly made value, the Call System would have to have been operative, and this in that day was not dreamed of.

It is the quality of the Protective System to turn all good to evil. Here we see abundance of the things which all desire made hurtful to society, so that the force of the State is invoked through passage of protective laws to shield against it, and to beget scarcity. While so doing, the people, save the handful of privileged, are constrained and in dearth; and though the good and wished-for things of life abound, existing about them in plentitude, in profusion, yet they cannot touch them, and must accept for their uses inferior, distasteful and innutritious substitutes, while scores of millions, unemployed or half employed, languish in famine with scant provision of these.

The False Doctrine That High and Rising Prices Are Due to "Inflation of the Currency."

The large volume of money in existence is not the cause of high prices, and increasing this volume of money is not the cause of rising prices, as is today generally accepted. The volume of money has nothing whatever to do with high prices. The phenomenon of rising prices is not a money matter. This truth cannot be too emphatically asserted, as the false belief that to "currency inflation" is due the prevailing disturbance of high and rising prices has accentuated the distress which the condition occasions. It has caused the Federal Reserve Bank to increase its rate of re-discounting, thereby checking the outflow of new money which business requires, producing in consequence a panic fall in some prices, with great losses to many persons; while not only has it not arrested the rise of prices, but it has impaired production, thereby promoted scarcity and so advanced prices. This shortening of the supply of currency and credit, however, in the erroneous belief that rising prices is a money trouble is in its hurtful consequences slight as compared with the vast injury done in

disposing the public mind to charge the high price phenomenon to an incident with which it is wholly unrelated, thus preventing popular inquiry into sociological analyses, where is found the true cause of the disturbance lying in the failure by society to use to its full the value in land, and promptly to move land from the lower to the higher use as value accretes upon it.

To perceive how completely unrelated money is to the force which produces high and rising prices it is necessary to understand money, and to recognize its office in society.

What Money Is.

Money in its physical expression—its coin or note—is a medium of exchange; and in its symbols it is a gauge of value by which price is recorded. It is wholly an attribute of civilization; it does not exist in savagery. In savagery land has no value, and the values in goods are exchanged in barter—the transfer of one thing directly for another. When the community has developed in culture to reach the concept of a single thing or commodity being exchangeable for all other things, thereby establishing currency, the tribe is no longer in savagery, but in barbarism. Thus we find the earliest money resting upon a desire common to all persons of the country; among many this was objects of utility, such as skins; among others, the gratification of pride, the objects being of ornamentation, such as shells worn upon the body. And when metal takes the place of shells it appears also as bodily decoration; for whether as copper, silver or gold, the earliest metallic currency was jewels of personal adornment.

(To be continued.)

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The management of the Moore Shipbuilding Company of Oakland, under date of June 2, 1920, posted the following announcement, which, if enforced, will work for greater safety of the men working in the yard of that company. The text of the poster reads:

To All Foremen, Quartermen and Leadermen:

Within sixty days three fatal accidents have occurred which have been caused by the carelessness of the directing foremen or by their inattention to the safety conditions of the work under their supervision.

Investigation of injuries reported daily indicate that a large number of accidents are caused by your failure to consider safety factors in your work. This produces a condition of high accident frequency and expense that will no longer be tolerated.

You are advised that beginning today, I propose to hold each foreman, quartermen and leaderman personally responsible and accountable for each accident occurring to men under his jurisdiction. The frequency and severity of accidents to your men will be a factor in considering your qualifications for your position and your continuance therein.

(Sgd.) J. A. MOORE.



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BETTER EDUCATION.**One of the Fundamental Needs of This Country;
How It Can Best Be Promoted.**

A Federal Department of Education, headed by a member of the President's Cabinet, is advocated by 90 per cent of the members of a special committee of the National Economic League as one of the best means of promoting education in this country. One of the purposes of this department would be to visit, advise and report upon the educational systems of the United States so as to promote unity in effort and ideals, and efficiency in operation.

The committee is made up of leading educators from all parts of the country. Among the members are Paul H. Hanus, Professor of Pedagogy at Harvard University; David Starr Jordan, Chancellor Emeritus of Stanford University; Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College; Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education; William T. Foster, President of Reed College, and Robert E. Vinson, President of the University of Texas.

The committee has prepared a list of eleven questions covering the most fundamental problems of immediate importance on the subject. Two of these deal with vocational education. The first: "Should vocational education be provided in all school systems for pupils fourteen years of age and older?" is favored by sixty-eight members of the committee and opposed by twelve. The second: "Should all schools, whether avowedly vocational or not, aim to prepare students for the proper use and enjoyment of their leisure in addition to training them for their responsibilities as workers and as citizens?" is favored by all but two of the eighty-nine members who voted upon it. All but ten per cent of the committee agree that vocational guidance should be adopted in secondary schools and collegiate institutions. About the same proportion believe that "the National Government should provide aid, administered in such a way as to stimulate increased local expenditure, for the education of the colored people in the Southern States, particularly in rural communities."

On the subject of wages, the question is asked: "Should there be established a minimum wage, not less than the wage of skilled artisans, for teachers in public graded schools throughout the United States?" The vote of the committee on this question is seventy-two "yes" and ten "no."

With regard to the education of adults, foreigners and "workers," the following questions are presented: "Should educational facilities be provided for adults to the end that foreigners may become familiar with our language, our government and our country, and that adults may continue their education beyond the period of ordinary school and college training?" and "Should the educational resources of public high schools and colleges be made available to the workers of America, in the form of systematic courses of instruction—employers being invited to co-operate in facilitating arrangements for such instruction?" Upon the merit of these two suggestions the members were practically in accord, only one negative vote on the first and two on the second being recorded.

The greatest disagreement was on the proposal "for a Federal Commission to study and recommend a system of moral and ethical training for schools." This was supported by only fifty-eight of the eighty-three members voting.

The important questions for present consideration concerning Education, drafted by a special committee of the National Economic League and voted upon by its National Council:

1—Should there be a Federal Department of Education, the head of which should be a Cabinet officer, with ample funds to provide for effective country-wide influence on educational aims and procedure?

Vote of the National Council, yes 265, no 110;

(by percentage, yes 70%, no 30%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 76, no 8; (by percentage, yes 90%, no 10%).

2—Is it desirable to give to a Federal Education Department authorization to visit, advise and report upon the educational systems of the United States, independent and tax-supported, so as to promote unity in effort and ideals, and efficiency in operation?

Vote of the National Council, yes 282, no 85; (by percentage, yes 77%, no 23%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 80, no 7; (by percentage, yes 91%, no 9%).

3—Should the Government promote, financially and otherwise, the rural systems of education throughout the country?

Vote of the National Council, yes 260, no 97; (by percentage, yes 73%, no 27%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 75, no 8; (by percentage, yes 90%, no 10%).

4—Should vocational education be provided in all school systems for pupils fourteen years of age and older?

Vote of the National Council, yes 288, no 62; (by percentage, yes 82%, no 18%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 68, no 12; (by percentage, yes 85%, no 15%).

5—Should a system of vocational guidance be adopted in secondary schools and collegiate institutions?

Vote of the National Council, yes 289, no 50; (by percentage, yes 85%, no 15%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 74, no 9; (by percentage, yes 89%, no 11%).

6—Should all schools, whether avowedly vocational or not, aim to prepare students for the proper use and enjoyment of their leisure in addition to training them for their responsibilities as workers and as citizens?

Vote of the National Council, yes 339, no 19; (by percentage, yes 95%, no 5%).

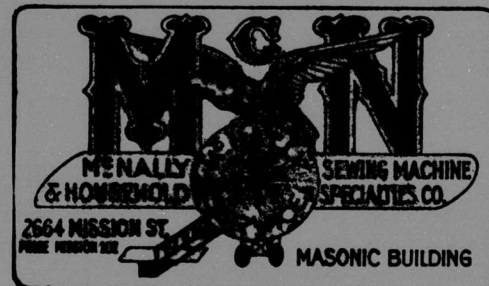
Vote of the Special Committee, yes 87, no 2; (by percentage, yes 97%, no 3%).

7—Should the National Government provide financial aid, administered in such a way as to stimulate increased local expenditure, for the education of the colored people in the Southern States, particularly in rural communities?

Vote of the National Council, yes 241, no 92; (by percentage, yes 72%, no 28%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 74, no 6; (by percentage, yes 93%, no 7%).

8—Should educational facilities be provided for adults to the end that foreigners may become familiar with our language, our government and



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our country, and that adults may continue their education beyond the period of ordinary school and college training?

Vote of the National Council, yes 335, no 18; (by percentage, yes 95%, no 5%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 90, no 1; (by percentage, yes 99%, no 1%).

9—Should there be established a minimum wage, not less than the wages of skilled artisans, for teachers in public graded schools throughout the United States?

Vote of the National Council, yes 226, no 112; (by percentage, yes 67%, no 33%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 72, no 10; (by percentage, yes 88%, no 12%).

10—Should the Federal Government appoint a commission to study and recommend a system of ethical and moral training for schools?

Vote of the National Council, yes 203, no 142; (by percentage, yes 59%, no 41%).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 58, no 25; (by percentage, yes 70%, no 30%).

11—Should the educational resources of public high schools and colleges be made available to the workers of America, in the form of systematic courses of instruction,—employers being invited to co-operate in facilitating arrangements for such instruction

Vote of the National Council, yes 326, no 30; (by percentage, yes 92%, no 8 %).

Vote of the Special Committee, yes 80, no 2; (by percentage, yes 98%, no 2%).

Total number of votes cast 380.

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ORPHEUM.

Alexander Carr, who will head next week's Orpheum bill, is generally referred to as America's foremost character actor. He is now best identified and remembered as "Mawruss Perlmutter" in the dramatization of Montague Glass' story, "Potash and Perlmutter," as a play, which was probably the success of the decade. He is one of the few character actors capable of producing tears and laughter in quick succession. Mr. Carr has returned to vaudeville, where he was once very popular, with a dramatic comedy written by himself in collaboration with Edgar Allen Woolf, called "An April Shower," an appealing little sketch which is said to possess the gamut of stage emotions and in which Mr. Carr himself claims he is better cast than in anything he has ever done. With a new array of songs, dances, sayings and gowns Elsie Pilcer and Dudley Douglas are again bidding for public approval. They are young people full of vim and animation and talent. The Melody Garden is a spectacular musical offering in which six young attractive women disport themselves most effectively. This sextette of loveliness is in reality a band. They are all musicians and each specializes on wind instruments of the difficult variety. It is not only as instrumentalists that these girls excel, for in "The Melody Garden" they are called to use their voices, and this is most fortunate as all of the girls can sing. The La Zier-Worth Company, whose stage vehicle depicts "An Evening at Home," is indeed a novel affair. But they enjoy it and profit by it, and all those who witness it will do likewise. Earl and Sunshine in "Today and Yesterday" offer a unique little contrast in characters. One is a girl of today, the other one who was young yesterday. Underneath the comedy is a delightful strain of sentiment, while the dialogue discloses the fact that girls will be girls regardless of the date in which they lived. With a pack of playing cards and a glib tongue, Merlin offers an amazing and amusing fifteen minutes of wit and wonderment, a perfect blend of fun and mystery. The successful musical comedy, "Last Night," in which Earl Cavanaugh, supported by Anna Fran-

cis, Earl Miller and a clever company, have made such a hit, will be included in the programme. A special feature of the coming bill will be Josie Heather, the famous English singing comedienne, who has been engaged for another Orpheum tour. She will be assisted by John McLaughlin, a very likeable young singer and pianist, and Bobbie Heather in songs and dances. Miss Heather is still her usual bewitching self, with blue eyes that twinkle, dimples that come and go and a smile that pouts and beams by turns. She wears beautiful costumes and, what is more, she wears them with a knowledge of how to display them to best advantage. Her voice is still pleasantly sweet and charming, and her songs are all original and new.

THE HAT TRICK.

Who pockets the money we give to the girl who checks our hat in the hotel? We think we are tipping the person who renders the service, but we are not. She is merely the fifteen-dollar-a-week employee of the pirate who owns the concession and lurks in the lobby watching the plate.

Behind that pleasant smile there is the sad thought of low wages and the cynical reflection that the public is easily fooled. Girls are employed for their good looks and pleasant smiles, which means that the looks and smiles are being sold to the public, but they are not being sold direct. There is a middleman, a profiteer, and he is getting the lion's share.

The daily salvage of one's hat soon amounts to more than the hat is worth; but we might smile at that expensive farce if we knew that the fee was going to the girl who hands us our headgear. The dime or more would seem nothing if we thought it was going toward a new hat for the hat girl, but it should give us courage to

tender a nickel or even nothing if we know that we are paying tribute to a profiteer.—S. F. Bulletin.

SHORTEST INSTRUCTIONS ON RECORD.

The Supreme Court in a recent decision took the Superior Court to task for giving a multiplicity of instructions which were in fact the same subject-matter expressed in different language. Last Friday Judge Thomas F. Graham, sitting in Judge Flood's department, in the trial of Antone Mader for insanity, with a jury, delivered the shortest instruction of which there is any record. The instruction was: "The question for you to decide is: Was Antone Mader sane or insane." The jury found Mader sane. The entire proceeding did not consume more than half an hour.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

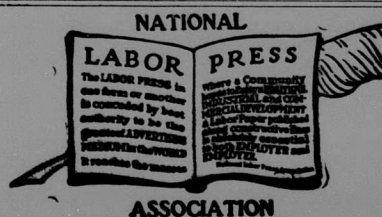


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1920.

On another page we invite attention to an article by a French economist advocating a sliding wage scale plan. The idea is not new, but there are already in this city and State wage agreements embodying this idea. An equivalent is the clause frequently inserted in recent contracts omitting to fix the term of the contract and making it terminable on from 30 to 60 days' notice. To make the plan workable automatically, we must have official statistics continually available. Until such a system of statistics comes into existence we are afraid that no automatic regulation of wages can be established.

The big metal trades strike after a duration of nearly eight and one-half months is approaching its end. While the unions embracing the major portion of the shipyard workers have declared the strike off, at this writing there are still nine unions unaffected by such action. The result may be termed a drawn battle, both sides sustaining losses, the gains claimed on both sides being chiefly moral instead of economic. While labor regrets the conditions under which it was in honor bound to accept the challenge as thrown down by the employers, it is hoped that the employers have in a material way learned to realize that it does not pay to break contracts with the labor unions or to refuse to deal with them collectively. The loyal support of the trade unionists of the Bay region as well as of the International Unions involved, and to some extent also from the labor movement at large, is gratefully acknowledged by the strikers. Reconstruction will now be the watchword for all concerned, and the prospects are good for the ultimate betterment of the conditions of the shipyard workers. In fact an understanding to this effect contributed to the settlement of the controversy at this time. We feel assured that in the long run the benefits of the conflict will materialize larger in the estimation of all concerned, than may appear possible at this moment. The outstanding fact is that both sides have maintained their organization, and are therefore, if willing, in a position to quickly resume contractual relations.

The Republican Platform

The Platform of the Republican Party is being variously commented upon. At first blush, it appears to be altogether satisfactory to every soul whose main ambition in life is to defeat at any cost the policies of President Wilson. As a philippic against everything Wilsonian and Democratic it parallels the Keynote Speech of Senator Lodge.

On second thought, however, it appears to possess a lack of constructive-ness indicative of a purpose to unite the nation on a new road to greatness and prosperity. In fact, nothing new and striking in line of national policy is suggested.

On further analytical scrutiny, it will be found to be a weasel-worded instrument, set up chiefly to catch the votes of every faction, giving something to each, but satisfying none entirely.

From a labor standpoint the Republican platform is already being condemned by the assembled delegates representing organized labor at Montreal. In fact, we are told in the press dispatches that organized labor has "thrown down the gauntlet" to the Republican Party, and that it will appeal to the Democratic Party for recognition of its most pressing demands.

Approving the report of President Gompers and Vice-President Mathew Woll, the convention is reported saying that the platform as adopted by the Republican convention is a document "defiant in its defense of the enemies of labor" and one that "proposes an industrial enslavement and an abrogation of rights as precious as life itself."

Drafted to satisfy the minds of many different groups, it follows that, in itself, the platform for its definite realization depends upon the kind of men the people elect on that platform. If both the mild reservationist, the Lodge reservationist and the anti-leaguer find comfort in the plank relative to our foreign relations, it follows that whatever is done will depend not upon the platform but upon the men elected to carry it into effect. We have no fear of a great disaster to the treaty from the Republican plank unless the men elected to enforce it listen to the irreconcilables.

The same thing applies to the constructive provisions of the platform, such as the plank for farmers' safeguards, the merchant marine, taxation, etc.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, condemns the platform on these grounds, that it:

Remains silent on the right of wage earners to organize trade unions and attain justice by collective bargaining.

Offers no remedy for the high cost of living and denies the importance of profiteering.

Repudiates labor's demand for repeal of compulsory arbitration sections of the Esch-Cummins transportation act.

Denies lawful right of workers to cease working, in the plank on peaceful arbitration of wage disputes.

Fails to urge congressional legislation to prevent Federal courts from usurpation of authority in declaring unconstitutional acts passed by Congress.

Fails to favor Federal compensation law and election of Federal judges by the people for six-year terms.

It appears to be the plan of the American Federation of Labor to place the identical demands before the Democratic convention at San Francisco.

Some see in the action of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor an attempt to play organized labor into the hands of the Democratic party.

The answer to such suggestion is that, it matters little which platform comes the nearest to the demands of organized labor. The Federation is already engaged in a non-partisan campaign, to elect its friends and to defeat its enemies. Even if the Democratic convention adopts the entire demands of the Federation, this does not mean that the candidates of the party will be indorsed without discrimination or selection. Many Republicans are already known as friends of labor, and they can be assured of the loyal support of labor in this election, as they are men of character and can be depended on to give the same loyal support to the reasonable and proper demands of labor as they have in the past.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every political gathering and achievement fashions in the nature of compromise, the resultant effect of contending elements. The Chicago Republican convention amply sustains this profound observation. Hiram Johnson almost reached the goal of his ambition in the plank against the League of Nations, but he failed in landing the job of putting the league out of commission. Those who wanted Wood got Harding—of the same fiber but without the smell. And those who in that terrible swelter ardently wished for "ice" got Coolidge. Thus invisible logic guided the actions of the visible unbossed. Indeed, political forces in American life obey the great parallelogram law of mathematics. All the fuss and feathers tend in a heap toward the inevitable diagonal. Every purpose in public life is thus in the welter of rivalries bent askew.

Do not clamor from the housetops for what you can get by waiting. If a thing is good and in the making, permit it to progress in an orderly fashion, particularly if it is a new and untried thing. A little patience and faith in the future will be repaid by an earlier realization of the thing desired than if there is kept up a continual clamor for it. The indifferent majority is easily aroused to suspicion and hostility by nervous and excited agitation. It pays to abide by the future. Time works wonders, only impatience may retard the slow and sure growth of the things that time brings forth. Hence, the advocates of every new doctrine and belief should take counsel with times and conditions, lest they in their zeal postpone instead of promote the ideals for which they strive. While sun, rain, and certain substances are essential to the growth, blossoming and fruition of the grain, too much sun, too much water, and too much manure may destroy the crop of the husbandman, and his labor for a season prove fruitless.

Because a man is sincere is no reason why he should be allowed to do what he pleases or be excused from fulfilling his duties as a man and a member of organized society. It is a mistaken idea to hold a man absolved from doing right because he believes himself right in doing wrong. Much mistaken sympathy is bestowed upon ordinary criminals, fanatics and enemies of society at large by reason of this instinctive or unreasoning respect for sincerity. No doubt, from the beginning of time the devil and his worshipers have been sincere in their efforts to guide mankind. But should this be recognized as a good excuse for any god-fearing man neglecting to fight evil? However, in many cases there is difficulty in determining what is good and what is evil. One of recent perplexing problems is how to treat so-called conscientious objectors. We have heard that the trouble with most if not all of them is that they do not object to fight, least of all their own government, but that they are particular only in the manner how they fight. It is said a conscientious objector would rather be killed than kill. In fighting his jailors, however, he is not at all squeamish about harming them. But instead of material weapons, he uses spiritual weapons, such as tend to weaken the morale of the jailors. On this theory, it is very easy to understand every hard-boiled and stiff-necked objector. He is fighting his enemy and for his cause, with what he deems the best and most effective weapon, in thus heaping upon those who imprison him the burning coals and odium of punishing a man for his sincere opinions.

WIT AT RANDOM

The Customer—When will you be able to supply those goods I ordered, grocer?

The Grocer—We expect to have a plentiful supply, ma'am, when the Prices Commission has given its consent to raise the prices.—The Sydney Bulletin.

A teacher was reading to her class, when she came across the word "unaware." She asked if any one knew the meaning.

One little girl timidly raised her hand and gave the following definition:

"Unaware is what you put on first and take off last."—New York Christian Work.

"I want to look at a pair of eye-glasses of extra magnifying power," said a woman to the salesman in an optician's shop.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the salesman; "something very strong."

"Yes. While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I do not wish to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance?"

"No, not exactly that; I mistook a queen bee for a blackberry."

"Don't moralize about this prohibition business. Just give me a bald statement of facts."

"The baldest I know of is that they are drinking up the hair-tonics of the nation."—Baltimore American.

"You say you served in France?" asked the restaurant proprietor, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir, officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Two men got into a fight in front of the bank today," said a man at the family tea-table, "and I tell you it looked pretty bad for one of them. The bigger one seized a huge stick and brandished it. I felt that he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as he paused in his narrative the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery is immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"—Boston Post.

"We tried to buy some rope to hang a profiteer."

"Well?"

"But the dealer wanted too much for it."—Philadelphia Reformed Church Messenger.

One of the annoyances of the manager of a show is the "free list" in small towns, and it is his duty to look over the list when he arrives and do the necessary cutting. Edward Arnold, of "The Storm" company, tells of a manager of his company in the Middle West who found two seats allotted to the "bellringer," asked the house manager why, and was introduced to the man. "Why two seats?" he said.

"There's a curfew in this town," he said, "I am the bellringer. If I get the seats the bell gets a couple of light taps. If I don't it rings an hour."

"Where is the bell?"

"Next door." He got the seats.—New York Post.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PESSIMIST.

By Benjamin F. King, Jr.

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food,
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from going nude.

Nothing to breathe but air,
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nowhere to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but in bed,
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but song.
Ah, well, alas, alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got;
Thus thro' life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;
Everything moves that goes,
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.

The suffragettes picketed the Coliseum in Chicago, and the boilermakers threaten to picket the Auditorium in San Francisco. The Chronicle says it is disgraceful, especially as we have an anti-picketing ordinance and the police and courts refuse to enforce it. But, regardless of the ordinance, which does not cover political picketing, we think it is not for what the delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions have done, but to stimulate them to do something for the cause of the picketers, that these proceedings are conducted. The picketers want the conventions to give such promises in black and white as will entitle their candidates to the votes of the picketers and their friends. That is all the disgraceful thing about picketing a convention. And, by the way, whether they picket a convention or not, is not that also the only thing that other voters want from a political convention?

In his colorful career William Randolph Hearst emerged from his first state of white infancy and became the acknowledged master of yellows. Through a series of dealings in cast-offs and hacks in newspaperdom he climbed upon another stage of ambition and acquired fame as a leader of the greens and the reds. If he lives a little longer we may expect to see him wear a crown among the blues and the purples. Alas, however, at the end of his spectral course, he must face inevitable absorption, when the name of Hearst shall only be a memory as one of the blackest of the black.

We pay unheard of prices for shoddy suits, while the warehouses are stored with wool awaiting buyers. In the same way we are paying enormous prices for shoes, while hides are rotting for want of a market. It is useless to preach against militarism under such provocations. We are not for peace with the profiteers and monopolists who make things scarce to keep up prices. We want war.

INTOXICATION, NOT DRUNKENNESS.

Two and seventy-five hundredths per cent beer may intoxicate, according to Dr. Wiley. "You cannot standardize a poison as to the quantity required for intoxication," he says. "You cannot say that 2.75 per cent beer is not intoxicating until you try it on every man, woman and child in the United States." But, he adds, "it is a great mistake to confuse the word intoxication with drunkenness." It is a fact that one may become intoxicated on beeksteak, on coffee, on chocolate, on the fumes of gasoline, and in several other ways not prohibited nor likely to be.

One may become intoxicated with love or with fog or fresh air. One may become intoxicated with poetry, music or with political eloquence. There is likely to be a great deal of intoxication in the political conventions, and it will not all come out of the handy hip-pocket flask. Is all intoxication bad? We cannot prove it. Intoxication is to some extent an escape from one's ordinary limitations. It is always followed by a reaction, in which one is more limited than ever, but if the intoxication comes when one needs his powers, as when he is trying to sell life insurance to a man who doesn't want it, and the reaction comes when one is eating dinner, the gain is manifest.

Some people hate alcohol because it makes men drunk. That is all right,—drunkenness makes men bad citizens. Others hate alcohol because it intoxicates, which is to say that it exhilarates and makes merry. They hate it, to paraphrase Macaulay, not because it gives pain to a man's family or his insides, but because it gives him pleasure.—S. F. Call.

"LABOR is at the center of all social and material welfare. The church, made up of the middle class, is in sympathy with all movements to give labor justice."

—From speech of Judge Sloan
of the Supreme Court,
June 16th, at

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SLIDING WAGE SCALE PLAN.

By Dr. Toulouse.

A scale of wages sliding automatically, according to the rise in the cost of living, is the only solution to the labor problem. The fixed scale of wages is the root of most labor troubles, the nature of which is biological rather than economic.

The cause of most strikes is the appalling difference between what a man earns and what it costs to live—the question of wages or salary becomes one of life itself.

A man agrees, today, to work for a certain amount of money. He makes a bargain and is supposed to stick to it. But what will cover his expenses today may be insufficient to provide even nourishment, within a few months. The war has upset values to such an extent that the man whose income does not leave him a large margin is never sure of the morrow.

The cost of living, for instance, has increased 400 per cent in France and 100 per cent in America. In spite of the general cry that wages have gone up, how many people are making four times as much as before the war? Very few. The majority have had the earnings increased 75 per cent—others, perhaps, have seen them doubled. But what is a 100 per cent increase of salary compared to the 400 per cent rise in the cost of living?

Whereas a locomotive does not move unless supplied with the requisite fuel, the human machine, unfortunately, is so constituted that insufficient or inferior food does not cause a sudden breakdown. For a considerable time an underfed man continues his usual work. But his vitality is slowly sapped and gradually the standard of the race is lowered. Tuberculosis and other diseases spread to a dangerous degree.

When a workingman, therefore, demands higher pay, it should not be objected that he is asking for two or three times as much as he used to get, but the employer should ask how much it costs him to live today.

Every man has the right not only to live, but to live so that his vitality is not impaired. A certain minimum is necessary to enable him to buy the right kind of food for himself and family, provide proper housing conditions. In the interest of society every man—and by that I mean every wage earner—should make enough to insure a stronger, not a weaker, race.

Perpetual nagging is always a source of trouble. With the present regime of fixed salaries, the workingman is obliged to demand continually higher and higher wages. This inevitably creates resentment. The fault is that of the system. What is sufficient today is not enough tomorrow. And, besides, in spite of our so-called advancement, the man who sells his work is not situated as the man who sells merchandise. If a storekeeper doesn't make enough profit he doesn't ask permission to raise his prices.

But the man who sells his work must ask the consumer's—that is, the employer's—authority to increase his price, and whereas the shopkeeper offers no explanation of his actions, the workingman is expected to show in detail why he cannot live on his old salary, and is frequently obliged to go on strike to impress his point of view.

The grasping demands of labor, which governments and corporations speak of, are frequently due to the employers' failure to realize the gap between wages and their power to purchase the necessities of life.

Instead of pitting themselves against strikes, our great railroad owners, financiers, bankers, economists should use their superior knowledge of affairs and finances to work out a scheme for determining a sliding scale of wages that would adjust itself automatically to the rise in the cost of living.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

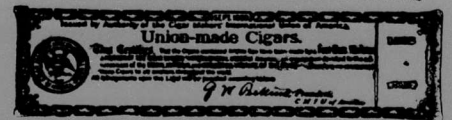
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San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

BLUE LABEL CIGAR

**A Soft Answer**

Once in a while the Service Department gets a letter like this, which was written by an absentee property-owner:

"You have no right to charge me 65 cents for service charge. That amounts to \$7.80 each year, or \$78 for ten years.

"I have paid for water from you for 15 years—if you had charged 65 cents each month during that time it would have amounted to \$117 just for service charge.

"That is graft pure and simple. I want you to quit it and give me credit on my account for what you have already charged."

In reply the Service Department explained the fairness of the service charge (now generally understood in San Francisco), and showed the absentee property-owner that the present method of billing had cut his water bills 7 per cent below what he would have paid under the old Ordinance Rates.

The Service Department, in line with its policy of Useful Service, and believing that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," added this suggestion:

"Your account shows that for the five months ending May 1, 1920, your tenants drew considerably more water than during the same period in 1919.

"This means either increased use, or waste.

"If you suspect waste but cannot locate it, we are ready to help you, without charge.

"We would like you to believe that we are as willing to give service as to charge for it."

Evidently, this property-owner is now satisfied that his water bills are reasonable, for he has not replied.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

THE ROTARIANS.

The following indictment of the Rotarians appeared recently in the Denver Labor Bulletin. True to form, the Rotarians are advocating the "open shop," which means a shop closed to trade unionists.

"At the last meeting of the Denver Rotary Club an 'open shop' resolution was passed along the lines of the ones previously passed by the Civic and Commercial Association and the Kiwanis Club. Like all other similar resolutions on this subject, they lay great stress on 'true American principle' and 'law-abiding citizens,' says the Bulletin.

"The 'Rotarians' have nothing to brag about as law-abiding citizens, and before they accuse anyone else of not being 'true to American principles' and not being 'law-abiding citizens,' they better clean house.

"During the year 1919 the police records show that there were 25,000 violations of the traffic ordinance by 'Rotarians.' No, my dear reader, the printer did not make a mistake and add an extra cipher. We mean 25,000 during the year, a little over 2,000 per month, a little more than 66 per day, every day, Sundays included. During this time 'Rotarians' killed 42 people in Denver and the immediate vicinity. During the same time 'Rotarians' injured 1,048 people, a great many of them were crippled for life. Street car accidents in the same length of time numbered only 101 and all other accidents 66. These are the records of the police department and go to show that Denver would be a pretty safe place to live in if it wasn't for the 'Rotarians.'

"Have you ever been down to police court any morning and seen some fellow come in laughing and giggling, accompanied by a friend or two. He walks in there with the bravado that would cause a bull fighter to blush. They walk by you and anyone else with that 'get-off-the-earth' air and if you don't 'get' they brush you aside or run over you, a habit they have acquired as 'Rotarians.' And the huge joke the law is to them is seen in their beaming faces. Well, these are the men represented by the Rotary Club that have been drawing up resolutions on the 'open shop' and condemning organized labor for their lack of 'American principles' and 'law-abiding citizens.'

"Rotarians' have killed more people in Denver in 1919 than all the 'labor wars' have since the prairie dogs left here to make room for civilization. They have maimed and injured more people in one year than there ever were maimed and injured in labor disputes in the state, not excepting Ludlow, and the violations of the law in the same year outbalances all the violations of law that organized labor has ever been accused of.

"This statement is not made in malice. It is true, and anyone can verify it by looking up police records. But it would appear like veiled accusations of lack of American principles and lack of law-abiding members in the ranks of organized labor comes with poor grace from an organization that has so much to account for to the public."

OPENING FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Washington,
June 8, 1920.

Editor, Labor Clarion.

Dear sir:—The Fifth Congressional District, comprising a part of the city and County of San Francisco, will have three vacancies at Annapolis, and examinations to fill these vacancies will take place June 22, 1920. Every boy in the Fifth District between the ages of 16 and 20 years is eligible for these appointments and it is my intention to hold a competitive examination, conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission, in San Francisco some time during the month of October or November, this year. The three highest certified by the Civil Service Commission

will receive the nomination as principals, those following, in their order, will be nominated as alternates.

This is a splendid opportunity for every boy in the Fifth District to compete for a chance to enter the United States Navy for a naval career. All those desiring to take this examination can address me in care of the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

JOHN I. NOLAN.

BUSINESS ENGLISH.

Business English is to be taught in San Francisco during the summer by Mr. U. J. Marra, under the direction of the Extension Division of the University of California. Two classes are to be formed at 1337 Sutter street, Emanu-El School building, one in business English, meeting Thursday evenings from 7 to 9, and the other in English composition, meeting Tuesday evenings at the same hours. Classes begin June 24 and June 22 respectively and continue for a period of eight weeks.

Mr. Marra, the instructor, is a member of the faculty of the University of California. He has successfully conducted several classes in business English in San Francisco.

Registrations for the course are now being received at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

The Extension Department points out that the course starting at this time will prove helpful to young men and women fresh from school who are starting their business careers and who find that they need special training in writing clear, concise, convincing business letters.

GET SIX DOLLARS A DAY.

The demands of the Cemetery Workers for a wage of six dollars a day have been granted. The union had turned down a compromise offer of the employers for \$5.50, and had taken a vote to strike Wednesday morning, when in the last moment, to avoid the apparent unavoidable break, George Skaller, manager of the Masonic Association and the sub-committee of the Council's Executive Committee succeeded in effecting this gratifying result.

LABOR AND THE CHURCH.

Judge Sloan, newly placed Justice of the Supreme Court, spoke at Trinity Center, 23rd street near Mission on June 16th on "America's Destiny." He said in regard to labor: "Labor is at the center of all social and material welfare. The mistreatment in the past and the present of labor by predatory wealth has brought on the conditions in industry today, namely, distrust and lack of interest on the part of labor in production. The church made up as it is of the middle class, is in sympathy with all movements to give labor justice."

GRANAT BROS.

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Overalls

This ticket, sewed on MOGUL garments, is a sign of durable material, good workmanship and satisfaction.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY
32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 11, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Federal Employees' Union, announcement of its social dance and prize whist party, to be held on Thursday evening, June 17, 1920, Native Sons' Hall.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Egg Inspectors' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution introduced by Delegate Whelan (Letter Carriers), requesting Council to take the necessary steps to bring before the Supervisors the advisability of completing the municipal railway from Thirty-third avenue and Taraval street to the Beach.

Referred to Label Section—From Federal Union of Rubber Workers, requesting that the Pharis Tire and Rubber Company of Newark, N. J., be placed on the unfair list of this Council.

Reports of Unions—Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks—Have been granted an increase of wages together with a pension of \$60 per month; thanked organized labor movement for assistance.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union and its controversy with the stores of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Mulqueen, the matter was laid over for two weeks as there seems to be a disposition on the part of these stores to settle the differences. In the controversy over the wage scale of the Cemetery Workers' Union, your committee appointed a sub-committee to bring about a further conference with the employers in order to bring about an adjustment, said committee to report back to the executive committee. In the controversy between the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers and the firms of Wurlitzer and Clark & Wise Company, it was decided to refer the matter to the Secretary for the purpose of arranging a conference in order to adjust the differences. In the matter of the Retail Clerks, seeking conference relative to the unfairness of the firm of Foreman & Clark, with Journeymen Tailors' Union. Inasmuch as there has not been any conference between the contending parties the matter was referred to both organizations to take up with the firm and report back their findings. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of the Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union, subject to the approval of their International Union. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, subject to the indorsement of its International Union. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the boycott levied on Pal's Waffle Kitchen be lifted; carried.

Receipts—\$627.35. Expenses—\$376.27.

Council adjourned at 8:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Demand the union label, card and button on all purchases.

CIGARMAKERS' APPEAL.

Ybor City, Fla., May 5, 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor—Greetings:

Owing to the present situation in the cigar industry in Tampa, we deem it necessary to forward this appeal to you for your indorsement,

morally and financially.

This appeal for funds has been indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa and vicinity; a resolution promising moral and financial assistance to the Tampa cigar workers was adopted at the recent convention of the Florida State Federation of Labor, held at St. Augustine, Fla., and at the Cleveland convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, held April, 1920, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention give the afore-said strike in Tampa its most hearty support morally, and that each and every delegate, upon their return to their respective local unions, organize a campaign for the purpose of collecting funds to aid their brothers in distress.

For a number of years the C. M. I. U. of A. has been struggling to organize the cigar workers of Tampa and vicinity. The cigar industry is and has been Tampa's greatest asset; it has poured into the commercial channels of the city millions of dollars annually in the form of wages spent by the workers.

The workers have, in common with the workers of every industry in every land, found that collective bargaining between workmen and employers was absolutely indispensable.

The commercial interests of Tampa, being so largely dependent upon the wages of the cigar workers, and the barons of the cigar industry being so stubbornly opposed to organization among the workers, the business element has always arrayed itself on the side of the manufacturers in disputes that threatened to be of long duration. In times past business men have usurped the powers of the police and have even deported labor leaders to barren shores of Central America; the deportees without even a dollar in their pockets—some of whom have not been accounted for to this day.

In the time of our memorable strike of seven months, in 1910-1911, two of our men were arrested on a technical charge, lodged in jail, and were found next morning hanging to the limb of a tree on the outskirts of the city. Three members of the Joint Advisory Board were railroaded to prison charged with conspiracy. The judge who sentenced these men stated at the time that he regretted that the statutes of the State of Florida would not permit him to pass a more severe sentence. This (Honorable) Judge was recently elected Mayor of our city (by a majority of forty-one votes).

During the earlier part of last December the Joint Advisory Board of Locals 336, 474 and 500 of the C. M. I. U. of America appointed delegates in each of the factories. The appointment of these delegates in no way interfered with their work as cigarmakers, but did afford a direct and reliable connection between the workers and the unions. The manufacturers called these delegates agitators, and although 350 of these delegates have been blacklisted since De-

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Poor Furniture is money thrown away.
Good Furniture is an investment.
Friedman's stand for dependable Home
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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



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and the Chimes

Sorensen Co.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

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Everything Marked in Plain Figures

ember 24th, we admit with pride that the union membership has grown from 3400 to 8000 out of approximately 8500 cigarmakers and packers.

In addition to the 8000 members we now have 4000 cigar factory workers, strippers, banders, factory clerks and so forth, only a small part of them being entitled to benefits, and therefore the rest have no means of support.

On April 15th it became necessary to call out 29 large factories for the purpose of having our delegates reinstated. This strike has been duly approved and authorized by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. Since this strike was called the remaining factories of Tampa locked out their workmen.

While it is true that the bulk of the cigarmakers proper will receive strike benefits from the C. M. I. U. of A., because of the recent international assessments levied our benefits will be reduced to \$3.50 per week. We have a Federal Labor Union here known as factory helpers, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and whose strike application has the approval of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, but the rest of the cigar workers will receive no benefits whatever, hence we must find ways and means to support these workers for the duration of this strike.

Remember, we are striking for the right to organize and bargain collectively, which we consider a just and reasonable demand.

We are proud to say that so far we have maintained a solid front; but brothers, we need money to continue our strike, which threatens to be of long duration. Fraternally,

Joint Advisory Board of Tampa Fla.—Ricardo Alvarez, Pres., Jos. M. Muniz, Sec'y.

Central Trades and Labor Assembly—R. B. Lovett, Pres., C. E. Silva, Sec'y.

Office of the American Federation of Labor.
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1920.

To Organized Labor of America:

The statements made in the above appeal are founded upon fact and merit the sympathy and earnest co-operation and financial support of all trade unions, central bodies, and sympathizers with our cause. The unions are earnestly requested to promptly comply with the appeal, and to make as generous a donation as possible, but in any event to make some donation, and do so promptly, forwarding the same to George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Same will be immediately devoted to buying the barest necessities of life for the strikers and their children, and thus help to bring victory to their cause and to the great cause of labor.

By order of the Executive Council.

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary

SUNDAY CLOSING OF BARBER SHOPS.

Local Union No. 148 of the Barbers held a Sunday closing rally at Trinity Center, 23d street near Mission, on Sunday, June 13, C. E. Freeman, president; George D. Barrett, acting secretary, and Mr. Smith, business agent, spoke in favor of the movement. They all plead for the right of the seventh day of rest and the right to enjoy the companionship of wife and family which is now denied them because of the open shop on Sunday. The public was urged to patronize only those shops where Sunday closing was observed. Stanton W. Salisbury of the staff of the Center pledged the support of the enterprise and pointed out that the idealism of both organizations could be united in this movement. This is but a beginning of a series of propaganda meetings to win public opinion for the closing of barber shops on Sundays.

FOOD PROFITEERS EXPOSED.

The Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County last Tuesday hit back at the charge of restaurant men in San Jose that the increase in the price of meals was due to an increase in wages granted to the Cooks' and Waiters' Union No. 180, and showed how restaurants were profiteering on meals. The Council declares that San Jose restaurants raised the price of meals 10 cents on granting the employees a wage increase of \$1 a day. In one establishment, the Council claims, where five persons are employed with a wage increase amounting to \$5 a day, 500 meals served every 24 hours have been raised 10 cents a meal, or a net increase of profit of \$45 a day. Another restaurant, the Council charges, using an average of 25 pounds of coffee a day with two and one-half gallons of water to the pound, supply 15 cups to the gallon, receives a net profit of \$30 over the wage increase by raising the price of a cup of coffee from 5 cents to 10 cents. Aside from this the Council claims there has been a material decrease in the price of meat.

LAND SCRIP SALE.

Surveyor General W. S. Kingsbury will hold a public auction sale of scrip in the Senate chamber at the state capitol, Sacramento, July 6, at 10 a. m.

State scrip, the cheapest land scrip on the market, can be purchased only by citizens of the United States who are residents of the State of California and can be located on any vacant non-mineral government land in California.

State scrip is not transferable. No purchaser can buy more than 640 acres of scrip.

Scrip is sold in 40-acre lots for cash, and the surrender of the scrip is payment for an equal acreage of government land.

All money received from the sale goes to the support of public schools.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Replying to a question as to the rights of the public in strikes, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued June 6th, declared that "the public has no rights which are superior to the toiler's right to live and to his right to defend himself against oppression."

The statement was an answer to queries propounded to him by Governor Henry Allen of Kansas in their recent joint debate in New York relative to the workings of the new Kansas Industrial Court. Gompers said he had not been able to do full justice to the question of the rights of the public in the debate, and so has elaborated his views on the subject.

"The question propounded by Governor Allen is an inquiry as to whether the public has any rights when strikes affect production or distribution of the necessities of life, thus threatening the public peace and impairing the public health," said Gompers. "In such cases the public, including union men, has rights, and the striking union usually is first to recognize those rights. Few strikes affecting production or distribution actually threaten the public peace, and fewer become a menace to the public health.

"Labor has no desire to cause inconvenience to the public, of which it is a part. The public has no rights which are superior to the toiler's right to live and to his right to defend himself against oppression."

"When but few were organized, when employers were able to dictate and enforce their wills, there was no great outcry against strikes. So long as labor was ineffective and unable to protest there was little concern for labor.

"So far as labor is concerned the right to strike must be and will be maintained, not only as a measure of self-defense and self-advancement,

but as a measure necessary to public progress. There is no escaping some inconvenience during strikes, particularly for those who engage in striking. The strike has won its right to a post of honor among the institutions of free civilization and the temporary inconvenience it has caused is but a small price to pay for the permanent benefits it has brought.

"The workers will not sacrifice human progress for an abstraction which is called public welfare, a term which is misused to mislead the very public upon which sycophants and politicians fawn.

"The right to strike, with all its disadvantages, is an agency of progress, a buttress of manhood, of health and vigor, a barometer of public thought and education—an instrument for good, democratic in concept and essential to freedom. Its greatest justification is found in its results."

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

WEEK BEGINNING THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

ALEXANDER CARR & CO., in "An April Shower"; "LAST NIGHT," as spent in Music and Laughter by Earl Cavanaugh, Anna Francis, Earl Miller & Co.; ELSIE PILGER & DUDLEY DOUGLAS in Smart Songs, Dances, Sayings and Gowns; "THE MELODY GARDEN," Vaudeville's Musical Sensation; LA ZIER-WORTH & CO., "An Evening at Home"; EARL & SUNSHINE, in "Today and Yesterday"; MERLIN in Wit and Wonderment; JOSIE HEATHER, Singing Several Songs.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

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Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The stated meeting of the union for June will be held next Sunday afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock. Considerable business of importance will be up for consideration, including the creation of scale committees to handle the book and job situation and also the newspaper scale. In addition to scale matters and the usual routine business, the newly elected officers of the union, who are to act during the coming year, will be installed. The meeting should be one of more than ordinary interest.

William E. Lanphear, member of No. 21, and well known as a linotype operator in nearly every city on the Pacific Coast, died in a hospital at Stockton, Cal., at 11:30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, June 9, 1920, a victim of general paralysis. Lanphear had been in a feeble condition for many months and his demise was not altogether unexpected. Upon receiving notification of his death, the officers of No. 21, at the request of his sister, Mrs. S. E. Fish, had the remains shipped to Eugene, Ore., for burial. Lanphear's mother had passed away a few days before his demise. Owing to his weakened condition, the news of his mother's death was withheld from him. Funeral services were held in Eugene Monday of this week and the remains were interred in the cemetery at that place alongside those of his mother.

Claude Couse of the Williams Printing Company chapel, recently elected a delegate to represent No. 21 at the Albany convention of the International Typographical Union, after more than 25 years experience as a linotype operator, suffered laceration of the little finger of his left hand last week while operating his machine. A part of the finger will be amputated.

Eugene Staley, solicitor for the Pacific Typesetting and Type Foundry Company, while dodging a flivver was bumped by a heavy truck one day last week while coming out of Ecker street into Market. His bruises were severe but not serious. 'Gene says that an older man would have been laid up for weeks under the same circumstances.

Returns from 761 subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union show McParland leading Scott by 1628 votes, Barrett leading Dirks by 2222, Hoban leading Jensen by 2473, Hays leading Towne by 4856, Drury leading Turnbull by 4707, Johnson leading Morcock by 4399, Mitchell leading Dugan by 621; Morrison, Howard, Hayes, McCullough and Young have been elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and McCaffery and Ames are elected trustees of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, with Nichols 144 votes in the lead of Powell for the remaining trusteeship.

Secretary Michelson wishes to obtain the addresses of J. F. Webber and B. F. Roth.

UNFAIR THEATRES.

The Players' Club, giving theatrical shows at their "little" theatre at 1757 Bush street, is on the "unfair" list of the Theatrical Federation, which is composed of the unions of Theatrical Stage Employees, Musicians, Moving Picture Operators, Bill Posters and Advertising Distributors, Janitors, and others connected with the theatrical industry. Like the Maitland Theatre on Stockton street, also a "little" theatre which has always refused to conform to union conditions, the Players' Club employs non-unionists in every department of their theatre, although every effort has been made to induce them to employ union men.

Notice should be taken of these two non-union theatres by every fair-minded person, for they are not worthy of patronage. In these days of progress, when the unions are recognized as hav-

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ing done so much, and are constantly succeeding in getting better wages and other improved conditions for the worker, and when the union man and woman is recognized as doing his and her share in the general "building up," and stubbornly resisting those who so selfishly seek to "tear down" everything that means progress and better conditions for the people, enterprises like the Maitland and Players' Club theatres should be discouraged as detrimental to the general good. The Players' Club is giving a series of shows several days of this, and also of next week, with its usual non-union employees. It can not fail to be noticed that the largest theatrical enterprises in the entire country employ union help in all their departments, and thus they remain "large." In the same proportion, the "little" theatres in San Francisco, employing the cheapest help, will always remain "little" in every sense of the word, for it is well said that "those who expect to 'get' their share must also 'give' their share."

The Clinton Cafeteria on O'Farrell street, still continues to employ non-union musicians.

SQUIRRELS SAVE FORESTS.

Squirrels are the real conservers of the Sierran forests, according to Joseph Grinnell, Professor of Zoology in the University of California, who is to deliver the first of the 1920 series of Le Conte lectures in the Yosemite Valley. He will speak on "Birds and Animals of the Yosemite."

In his lectures Professor Grinnell will explain how red squirrels plant the red fir tree; how gray squirrels plant the black oak and the yellow pine,

and how these rodents and their kin save the forest by tree trimming. The part played by birds in conservation, and by gophers, moles and ground squirrels in keeping the mountain soil loosened and susceptible to erosion will also be dwelt upon.

The Le Conte memorial lectures are the University of California's annual public contribution to the entertainment and instruction of visitors in the Yosemite Valley. June 22d is the opening date of the series of eleven lectures under the personal charge of Miss Katherine I. Tapscott of the Extension Division.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, in discussing the political situation last night at Trinity Center, 23d street near Mission, said: "Senator Johnson's attitude on the League of Nations is a negation of what we fought for. The Republican party will be forced to put the League in the platform because there is a demand for some sort of an international tribunal. Johnson neither can nor will stand on a platform with the League of Nations as a plank. My personal estimate of the poll conducted by the Literary Digest is that four-fifths of the voters desire some sort of a League. The Republican party will nominate the next president within this week."

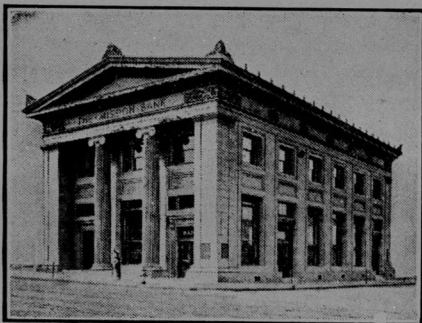
PACIFIC PHONE STRIKE ENDED.

The coastwide strike of electrical workers against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, is at an end, the men getting \$7 per day, the question of recognition of the union being waved.

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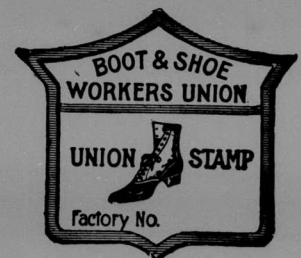
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CALL OFF STRIKE.

Four local unions of boilermakers are back at their work in the ship yards as the result of a secret ballot taken at the Valencia Theatre last Sunday, thus ending the strike which started on October 1 of last year. The meeting was participated in by 3009 men. Of this number 1900 failed to vote, 708 voted "yes" and 408 voted "no."

TAILORS END STRIKE.

The San Francisco Tailors' strike, which has been in progress since September 1, 1919, was formally ended Monday, when the remaining strikers began returning to work. Decision to call the strike off was reached at a meeting last Friday night.

SAVING HABIT IS INCREASING.

Californians saved and invested \$796,119.60 in thrift and war savings stamps and Treasury savings certificates during January, February, March and April, according to reports of the government savings organization for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. Trinity County led all other counties of the state, with a per capita investment of \$1.29. San Francisco residents invested \$201,990, while Los Angeles showed a total of \$184,522. Banks and postoffices, where the securities are on sale, report a steady demand.

MOLDERS' PICNIC.

More than 10,000 workers from the various leading shipyards of the bay cities are expected to attend the 48th annual picnic and athletic games of the International Molders' Union No. 164, which is to be held at Shellmound Park next Sunday, June 20.

RETURN TO WORK.

The Shipyard and Metal Trades Laborers' Union No. 520, commonly known as the Shipyard Laborers, in secret ballot last Monday evening voted to return to work in the shipyards. The vote was 187 to 160. The union has been out on strike with the other shipbuilding crafts since October 1, 1919.

MARINE ENGINEERS TO STRIKE.

A strike of the gasoline marine engineers on San Francisco bay, based on an objection to open shop conditions, has been set for June 17th. Members today have stated that launch owners had refused to meet their committees. The principal companies that would be affected are: The Crowley Launch and Towboat Company; Crowley, Petersen, Inc.; Rideout Towboat Company, and possibly the launch and towboat companies on the Alameda side of the bay.

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LABOR CONDITIONS OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June.—A dark picture of Austrian conditions is painted by W. A. Appleton, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the British General Federation of Trade Unions.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions must take notice of the sorrows of the workmen in any country," writes Appleton. "Austria at the moment affords a pitiful example of the consequences of war. Many of her citizens are suffering grievously and her little children are dying for want of nourishment. She has appealed for help, and help is being sent, but whether it is sufficient, or will arrive in time, is still a matter for unhappy conjecture.

"The International Federation has already sent large consignments of food into Austria. On February 16 I accompanied the second of three trains of 37 truck loads of potatoes, margarine, corned beef and condensed milk. Each of these trains cost \$100,000.

"Before the war Austria was an extensive empire, including 58,000,000 of people, many of different races, many speaking different languages, but all, in theory at least, governed from Vienna. Today Austria is a republic with a population of 5,500,000 to 6,000,000, all of whom are, presumably, of German nationality. The country has been left with territory of little economic value and with a debt that was heavy when placed on the shoulders of the old empire.

"It is only when one reaches the cities that the full extent of the disaster which has overtaken Austria can be realized. Then it is seen that the allies have left Austria with an industrial population, but has stripped her of all that industry needs in order to operate successfully.

"She has also been left with a great population of non-producers, including pre-war pensioners, unemployed civil servants and workers in luxury trades and in such occupations as are provided by the theatres, the restaurants and cafes.

"The industrial position of Austria is indeed a desperate one. Roughly speaking there are in Vienna itself 2,500,000 people. In the other considerable towns left to Austria there may not be less than 500,000. The agricultural population is apparently the smaller, and out of a limited and poor soil it has to produce enough to maintain the town populations."

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Efforts of American organizations to provide relief for sufferers in stricken countries throughout the world are receiving the widespread support of organized labor in this country, according to reports received at headquarters of the Near East Relief in New York City.

In Buffalo and New Orleans the campaign of this particular organization has met with the hearty response of the Central Federated Councils. More than \$35,000 for Armenian sufferers has been collected to date through the Council in the latter city. In many cases local unions have levied an assessment of one dollar on each of their members. Negro organizations were among the first to adopt this plan. In both cities the proportionate contributions of labor has exceeded that collected from other sources.

Labor leaders in other industrial centers all over the United States have expressed their willingness to National and State Headquarters of the Relief to furnish similar aid.

For information, address American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

DEATHS.

John Carty of the Municipal Street Carmen, and George Perazzo of the Boilermakers died last week.